
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the Report of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1966

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
THE CEDARS,
131 HIGH STREET,
CHESHUNT, HERTS.

August, 1967.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of this Urban District for the year 1966.

Dr. Frank Appleton, Medical Officer of Health since 1st July, 1965, resigned on 6th April, 1967, in order to take up another appointment.

I took up duty in his stead on the 7th June, 1967, and thus there was no handover period. Accordingly for the period under review, the state of the public health is best gauged by reference to the tables at the commencement of the report. An examination of these shows that the district compares favourably with England and Wales as a whole and that its fairly high public health status has been maintained over the years.

The present and future must always be looked at against the backdrop of the past for only thus can we gauge whether this or that man-made innovation helps or retards the well-being of a community.

Sixty years ago the estimated population of the Urban District was just under 14,000 and these persons lived in some 2,600 houses, i.e., each house averaged about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants. Today, with an estimated population of nearly

42,000, each house only contains on the average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ persons. The circumstances leading to and resulting from this state of affairs could be the subject of a book but to take one feature only, how much easier was the spread of infectious disease in the young and adolescent in those bygone overcrowded days!

This improvement in housing is but one example of the conscious ordering of things affecting the public health which have occurred in these sixty eventful years. But the scene is constantly changing. In 1906 we had the seemingly hopeless smoke problem; now this is well on the way to being solved. Would that one could say as much of the "smoking" problem which yearly takes an increasing toll of our young people.

And so each generation, even each decade, sees the waning of some socio-public health problems and the birth and growth of new ones. I trust, Mr. Chairman, that this Department will continue to help the Council to define these problems and carry into effect useful measures to meet them.

Finally, I should like to thank you and members of the Council for the warm welcome you gave me on my accession to the post of Medical Officer of Health.

T. K. ABBOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CHESHUNT

Public Health Committee, 1966-1967

Councillor A. E. Eastman (Chairman)
Councillor G. F. Batchelor, M.B.E., J.P.
Councillor J. W. Gillson, J.P.
Councillor Mrs. B. C. Gull
Councillor G. S. J. Kidd
Councillor Mrs. J. M. Locke, J.P.
Councillor A. Newell (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor Mrs. C. M. Piggott
Councillor Mrs. M. I. Ridealgh
Councillor S. A. Tattersall

Public Health Department Staff :

Medical Officer of Health (Full-time) :

FRANK APPLETON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Part-time) :

PETER A. WOODBRIDGE, M.B., B.S.

Official Address: The Cedars, 131 High Street, Cheshunt.

Telephone No.: Waltham Cross 25102

Senior Public Health Inspector, Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, Inspector under the Shops Act :

C. WILSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector :

J. L. BILLINGS, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

D. P. CHOW, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., resigned 9th November,
1966

W. H. YOUNG, M.A.P.H.I., resigned 16th December, 1966

Student Public Health Inspector :

D. E. FELLOWS

Clerk/Typist : Mrs. T. ATKINS

Mrs. B. M. WEBB (Part-time) from 23rd May, 1966

*Junior Clerk : Mr. JOHN MANCEY, resigned 2nd December,
1966*

Rodent Operator : Mr. C. A. BARNABY

SECTION I

STATISTICS

AREA: The area of Cheshunt is 8,480 acres.

POPULATION: Registrar-General's Estimate:

1955	26,090	1959	31,110	1963	37,530
1956	27,000	1960	32,790	1964	39,040
1957	28,050	1961	35,490	1965	40,380
1958	29,450	1962	36,630	1966	41,990
				1966	1967
Total hereditaments as per Valuation List (1st April) ...	...	...	14,692	15,619	
Number of domestic hereditaments			12,333	12,997	
Total Rateable Value	...	...	£1,937,556	£2,059,963	
Estimated product of penny rate ...			£8,150	£8,650	

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

			Male	Female	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	400	402	802
Illegitimate	...	...	16	13	29
	Total	...			831
Still Births—Legitimate	...	...	6	8	14
Illegitimate	...	...	0	1	1
Deaths from all causes	...	...	146	109	255
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:					
Legitimate	...	...	7	8	15
Illegitimate	...	...	0	2	2
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age:					
Legitimate	...	...	5	4	9
Illegitimate	...	...	0	1	1
Deaths of Infants under one week of age:					
Legitimate	...	...	3	4	7
Illegitimate	...	...	0	1	1

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole the crude birth and death rates for the area should be multiplied by the area comparability factor supplied for the purpose by the General Register Office. When local crude birth and death rates have been so adjusted they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales and with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area for that year.

The adjusted rates for Cheshunt, together with the crude rates for England and Wales for comparison, are as follows:

Birth Rates

		Cheshunt		England & Wales
	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rate	Comparability Factor	Adjusted Rate
1962	778	21.24	0.86	18.27
1963	801	21.34	0.84	17.93
1964	837	21.44	0.84	18.01
1965	851	21.07	0.84	17.70
1966	831	19.79	0.84	16.62
				17.7

Death Rates

		Cheshunt		England & Wales
	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Comparability Factor	Adjusted Rate
1962	284	7.75	1.47	11.39
1963	285	7.59	1.54	11.69
1964	254	6.51	1.54	10.03
1965	292	7.23	1.53	11.06
1966	255	6.07	1.52	9.23
				11.7

		Cheshunt	Hertford County	England & Wales
Live Birth Rate ... ...	... 19.79	17.3	17.7	
Area Comparability Factor	... 0.84	0.9	—	
Standardised Birth Rate	... 16.62	16.3	—	
Still Birth Rate ... ...	... 17.73	11.7	15.4	
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 year of age) ...	... 20.46	13.9	19.0	
Legitimate ... ...	... 18.70	13.5	—	
Illegitimate ... ...	... 68.96	20.7	—	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks of age) ...	... 12.03	9.3	12.9	
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week of age)	9.63	7.9	11.1	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week of age) ... ...	... 27.19	19.5	26.3	
Maternal Mortality Rate ... ...	... Nil	0.3	0.3	
Death Rate ... ...	... 6.07	9.1	11.7	
Area Comparability Factor	... 1.52	1.1	—	
Standardised Death Rate	... 9.23	10.1	—	

INFANT MORTALITY:

All Infants per 1,000 live births

Year		Cheshunt	England & Wales	
			No. of Deaths	Rate
1957	... ...	7	14.55	23.1
1958	... ...	8	12.94	22.6
1959	... ...	8	12.48	22.2
1960	... ...	14	20.47	21.9
1961	... ...	18	23.02	21.6
1962	... ...	23	29.56	21.6
1963	... ...	14	17.48	21.1
1964	... ...	7	8.36	20.0
1965	... ...	10	11.75	19.0
1966	... ...	17	20.46	19.0

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1966:

			Male	Female	Total
Syphilitic Disease	...	...	1	0	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases			1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...		6	1	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus			19	5	24
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...		0	5	5
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	13	11	24
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	3	1	4
Diabetes	...	...	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System			11	11	22
Coronary Disease, Angina	...		35	14	49
Hypertension with Heart Disease	...		0	2	2
Other Heart Disease	...	...	11	18	29
Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	6	6	12
Pneumonia	...	...	9	12	21
Bronchitis	...	...	7	4	11
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	...	...	1	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	.		1	0	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea			1	0	1
Congenital Malformations	...		4	2	6
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases			3	8	11
Motor Vehicle Accidents	10	0	10
All Other Accidents	1	3	4
Suicide	2	2	4
<hr/>					
All causes	146	109	255
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VITAL STATISTICS:

The estimate of the population of Cheshunt is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar-General. He considers that the population has increased by 1,610.

There were 831 live births and 255 deaths so that there was a natural increase of population of 576.

There were 29 illegitimate births, representing only 3.5% of the total births and an illegitimate birth rate of 0.69 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were 15 stillbirths. This gives a rate of 17.7 per 1,000 (live and still) births. The rate for England and Wales is 15.4.

Seventeen infants died during 1966. Ten of these children died within the first month of life and were due to causes connected with birth or pregnancy.

SECTION II

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

AMBULANCE	Fire and Ambulance Station, Cheshunt. Establishment on 31st December, 1966, two shift leaders, twelve ambulance drivers (ten male, two female); two ambulances; two sitting-case cars.
DAY NURSERY	The Chestnuts, Waltham Cross (Waltham Cross 24878). Thirty places for children 0 to 5 years.
HOME HELP SERVICE	Organiser: Mrs. M. L. K. Frost, 178a High Street, Waltham Cross (Waltham Cross 24658). Office hours: Monday to Thursday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
WELFARE CENTRES AND CLINICS	<p>(1) <i>Health Centre, Blindman's Lane, Cheshunt.</i> I.W.C. Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Thursday 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Dental (by appointment). Monday a.m., Tuesday all day, Wednesday a.m., Thursday all day, Friday a.m. General Clinic. Fourth Tuesday a.m. Ophthalmic. Friday a.m. Orthoptic. Friday a.m. A.N. Relaxation Class. Tuesday p.m. Speech Therapy. Tuesday a.m.</p> <p>(2) <i>Memorial Hall, Goff's Oak.</i> Every Friday p.m.</p> <p>(3) <i>Health Centre, rear of Greenfield House, High Street, Waltham Cross</i> (Waltham Cross 23401). General Clinic. First Thursday p.m. Mothers' Club. Wednesday evenings (alternate). Dental Clinic. Daily. Speech Therapy Clinic (by appointment). Thursday a.m.</p>

Ante-Natal Clinic. Monday p.m.
(Appointment only.)

Relaxation Classes. Tuesday p.m.

Infant Welfare Centre. Wednesday
a.m. and p.m.

Chiropody Clinic (by appointment
only). Thursday p.m., Friday 9 a.m.
to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Physiotherapy Clinic. Variable days
and times. Appointments are arranged.

Orthopaedic Clinic. First Wednesday
in each month. 2 to 5 p.m.

(4) *Tolmers Road, Cuffley*

Physiotherapy Clinic. Variable days
and times. Appointments are arranged.

(5) *Honey Lane Hospital, Waltham
Abbey.*

Chest Clinic. Monday 9.45 a.m. to
12 noon. Thursday 2 p.m. to 3.45
p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
(Contact Clinic.)

(6) *Dig Dug Hill.*

Infant Welfare Clinic. Tuesday 2.45
p.m.

**HEALTH VISITORS
AND SCHOOL
NURSES**

Mrs. I. Jorgensen, Miss B. Parton,
Welfare Centre, High Street, Waltham
Cross (Waltham Cross 23401). (Both
leaving end of April, 1967.)

Miss M. E. Pawsey, Miss M. Williams,
Health Centre, Blindman's Lane, Cheshunt
(Waltham Cross 28232).

Miss J. P. Young, 87 Cuffley Hill, Goff's
Oak (Cuffley 2420).

Miss G. F. Grace, Health Offices, 131
High Street, Cheshunt (Waltham Cross
25655).

**DISTRICT NURSES
AND MIDWIVES**

Miss K. M. Woodcock, 24 Rowland
Close, Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 29032).

Miss M. G. Davies, 27 Ousden Drive,
Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 23745).

Miss M. Smith, 24 Cromwell Avenue,
Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 23580).

Mrs. M. Wilson, 185 Ashdown Crescent,
Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 27636).

Miss E. O'Connor, 178b High Street,
Waltham Cross (Waltham Cross 27750).

Miss M. G. Brown, 87 Cuffley Hill, Goff's
Oak (Cuffley 2420).

Mrs. K. Fennelly, 1 Park Lane, Flam-
stead End (Waltham Cross 23410).

Miss G. D. Taylor, 1 Prescott Road,
Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 22344).

DISTRICT NURSES Mrs. D. Pepper, 72 Cuffley Hill, Goff's
Oak (Cuffley 4270).

CLINIC NURSES Mrs. J. Wren, Mrs. G. Munsy, Mrs. J.
Crawley.

OTHER SERVICES

BLOOD TRANSFUSION.

Sessions are held at the Health Centre, Waltham Cross, at regular intervals. Further information may be obtained from Mrs. K. E. Swift, Honorary Local Organiser, National Blood Transfusion Service, 7 Harrison Walk, Cheshunt. Telephone No. Waltham Cross 26945.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Society has a range of medical equipment for the sick and injured available on loan on the recommendation of Medical Practitioners and District Nurses. The equipment is at The Home Help Office, High Street, Waltham Cross. The depot is open on Tuesday and Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Society staff a First Aid Post from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays at the Herts. County Council Sailing Base, Windmill Lane (adjoining the Council's Swimming Pool).

In addition to their normal activities, the local detachment has available a team which is on call for disaster relief work. Non-members of the Society are welcome for First Aid Training. Details may be obtained from the Commandant, Mrs. K. E. Swift, 7 Harrison Walk, Cheshunt. Waltham Cross 26945.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A hospital laboratory service is available at Chase Farm Hospital and at the Hertford County Hospital.

Water, milk and food specimens are sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, or to the Regional Public Health Laboratory, Luton.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

During the year no action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of the principal Act for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The advice of the Department is occasionally sought in dealing with problems involving care and attention, usually of aged persons living alone, and enquirers are put in touch with the Home Help or other appropriate services.

MORTUARY.

The mortuary is situated in a building at Cheshunt Cemetery, Bury Green Road. During the year no bodies were received in the mortuary. It is the normal practice now, when a post-mortem examination is required, to use the mortuaries attached to hospitals.

W.V.S. MEALS SERVICE.

A Meals on Wheels Service for house-bound people nominated from statutory welfare sources continues to be operated by the W.V.S. The Council pay a subsidy on the cost of the meals.

The service is used mainly by old age pensioners.

The W.V.S. are anxious to increase the frequency of the delivery of meals from the present two days per week to four days per week but before this can be done, more volunteers must be recruited. Further information may be obtained from Mrs. E. M. Brown, Centre Organiser, W.V.S. Centre, now at 3 High Street, Cheshunt (Waltham Cross 22050).

HOME SAFETY.

The administration of the Home Safety Act, 1961, is vested in the Public Health Committee and the Council are subscribers to the Home Safety Section of R.O.S.P.A. In June, a very successful Home Safety Exhibition was staged in the Wolsey Hall during the week commencing Monday, 20th June. In connection with the Exhibition a Poster Competition for Schoolchildren was organised and the prizes were presented to the winning entrants by the Chairman of the Council at the opening ceremony. This Poster Competition stimulated considerable interest and the exhibition of entries was impressive.

Notable exhibits were staged by the Pharmaceutical Society, G.P.O. Telephones, the Fire Service, the County Health Department, and the Gas and Electricity Boards.

Film shows and talks were held each day and the Exhibition was well attended.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

A poster campaign on smoking and health was maintained on Council notice boards and vehicles. Slogan plates on the postal franking machine were also used for health propaganda.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table shows details of diseases notified during 1965 and 1966 :—

	1965 Notified Cases	1966		
		Notified Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	.. 50	39	—	—
Measles ..	... 269	375	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	... 3	6	—	—
Pneumonia ..	... 2	2	—	21
Erysipelas ..	... 2	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	... 3	1	—	—
Dysentery ..	... 5	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	... 4	9	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ..	... 13	17	9	—
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—	—	—	—
Infective Encephalitis	—	—	—	—

MEASLES.

Notifications of Measles in the last ten years are shown in the following table:—

Year		Cases Notified	Notifications per 1,000 population
1957	...	622	22.17
1958	...	66	2.10
1959	...	713	22.92
1960	...	104	3.17
1961	...	935	26.35
1962	...	122	3.33
1963	...	836	22.28
1964	...	383	9.81
1965	...	269	6.66
1966	...	375	8.95

WHOOPING COUGH.

The incidence of this disease over the past ten years is shown in the following table:—

Year	Cases				Notifications per 1,000 population
	Notified	...	...	...
1957	127				4.53
1958	1				0.03
1959	16				0.51
1960	101				3.08
1961	18				0.51
1962	9				0.25
1963	52				1.39
1964	53				1.36
1965	3				0.07
1966	6				0.14

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of new cases of Tuberculosis in 1966 was 17 compared with 13 cases in 1965.

New Cases, 1966—classified by age groups:—

Age	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0— 5	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	2	2	—	—	4
15—25	1	1	1	—	3
25—35	1	1	—	1	3
35—45	—	1	—	—	1
45—55	2	2	—	—	4
55—65	1	—	—	—	1
65 upwards	—	1	—	—	1
	7	8	1	1	17

	1965	1966
Number of cases from other areas transferred to Cheshunt	4	11

There were no deaths attributed to Tuberculosis in Cheshunt during 1966.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which relate respectively to infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis and engaged in the handling of milk and to the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis.

FOOD POISONING.

There were nine cases of food poisoning notified.

Of these, seven were considered not to be food poisoning after investigation. The two remaining were sporadic cases and the cause in both instances was unknown.

DISINFECTION.

No current or terminal disinfection was carried out in connection with notifiable diseases during the year. Library books from houses where notifiable diseases have occurred are returned to the Public Health Department for disinfection before re-issue by the library.

Cases of Scabies occurred in two households in the early part of the year and were treated at the Cleansing Station of the London Borough of Enfield. Bedding and personal clothing were treated at the same time. Scabies is not now a notifiable disease.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTION OF THE AREA

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I submit the Annual Report of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1966. It is my 29th Annual Report to the Council.

Both the additional Public Health Inspectors resigned near the end of the year, Mr. D. P. Chow leaving on 9th November to take up an appointment with the London Borough of Hillingdon and Mr. W. H. Young leaving on 16th December to take up a similar post with the Burgh of Inverness. Mr. D. E. Fellows, the Student Public Health Inspector was successful in the examinations held in June and November in obtaining the Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Examination Board qualifying him for an appointment as Public Health Inspector. Mr. Fellows was appointed in December to one of the vacant posts of additional Public Health Inspector with effect from 1st January, 1967.

Mrs. B. M. Webb was appointed in May as Clerk-Typist and works half-time for Cheshunt Urban District Council and half-time for Herts. County Council.

The Junior Clerk, Mr. John Mansey, resigned on 2nd December and this post was not filled before the end of the year.

The main effort of the Public Health Inspectors was directed to the improvement of housing conditions, the administration of the Clean Air Act and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. A Survey was undertaken of premises licensed under the Petroleum Acts, particular attention being paid to safety precautions.

The fouling of footpaths and grass verges by dogs continues to be a constant source of complaint and the Council made representation that the Bye-law dealing with the fouling of footpaths should be amended to include roadside verges

and other grassed areas. The official view is that the Bye-law is intended to protect pedestrians from nuisance when they are walking on the pavements specially provided for walking on, and that any further extension of the criminal liability created by this Bye-law would be unreasonable and open to criticism in the Courts on that ground.

Feral Pigeons were again one of the causes of complaint. In Whitefields Road a trap was tried experimentally but was not a success and the pigeons at Theobalds Grove Railway Bridge continued to be a nuisance to pedestrians. After much discussion and negotiation, agreement had, however, been reached with British Railways on a method by which a protective netting could be affixed to the railway bridge, but no instructions had been given by the end of the year on the measures to be used to deal with this problem.

Food complaints showed an increase over the previous year and related chiefly to mould and foreign bodies which included a cigarette-end in a loaf, a metal staple in a bar of toffee and a fly embedded in a biscuit. Legal proceedings were taken in 17 cases. While this work is time-consuming, it undoubtedly plays a very useful part in promoting and maintaining high standards of food hygiene in manufacture and distribution.

Details of the work done are given in the summaries which follow. The scope of the work is wide and the results difficult to assess since they are largely directed to prevention.

I would again like to record appreciation of the loyal support of all members of the Department.

C. WILSON,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year numbered 3,558 and details as to the nature of these inspections are given in the tables which follow. 771 complaints relating to a variety of matters were received.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	321
Number of dwelling-houses inspected for other than housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	546
Number of premises other than houses inspected	.					927
Premises re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	576
Visits to works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	77
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,111
						3,558

Included in the above table are the following classified visits:—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:

Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	98
Disposal of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	134
Drainage Works	...	...	...	...	...	135
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	17
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	31
Verminous Premises Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	10

HOUSING ACTS:

Improvement Grants—Discretionary	...	...	...	...	...	65
Improvement Grants—Standard	...	...	...	...	...	30
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	29
Immigrants	...	...	...	...	...	49
Contravention of Council Mortgage Deed—Lodgers	.					18
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	6

CLEAN AIR ACT:

Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	...	156
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	217
Atmospheric Pollution Stations	...	...	...	...	...	57
Boiler Furnace Installations	...	...	...	...	...	32
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	26

GENERAL:

Caravan Act	...	...	...	...	...	78
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	183
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	58
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	41
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	272
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	3
Home Safety Act	...	...	...	...	...	29
Dumping of Rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	3

Details of inspections of food premises and factories are given in the appropriate sections of the Report.

UNFIT HOUSES.

During the year Demolition Orders were made on No. 14 Cuffley Hill and Nos. 1 and 2 Silver Birch Cottages, Burton Lane.

The following houses were demolished during the year:—

- 14 Cuffley Hill.
- 120 Crossbrook Street.
- 1 and 2 Leatherbottle Cottages.

The number of people displaced from individual unfit houses was 15 in 7 families.

The total number of individual unfit houses dealt with under the Demolition or Closing Order procedure of the Housing Acts since the beginning of 1953 is 185.

Thirty-seven houses were rendered fit by the owners after the service of informal notices and two houses were rendered fit after the service of formal notices under the Public Health Acts.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Compulsory improvement of houses in areas designated for that purpose is provided for by the Housing Act, 1964. In 1962 the Council designated two areas for improvement with the aid of grant, one at Waltham Cross and one at Cheshunt. It was accepted in principle in 1965 that the Cheshunt area should be included in the Capital Works Programme and a canvass of the area was carried out. This showed that out of a total of 429 houses in the area, 34 which are owner/occupied and 26 which are tenanted were without one or more of the standard amenities. These 60 houses which were without one or more of the standard amenities are in the following streets:—

Hatton Road	Forest Road
College Road	Gews Corner
Blindmans Lane	Turners Hill
Prospect Road	Rowlands Fields.

On reviewing the Programme of Capital Expenditure, the Council decided not to include this scheme for 1967/68.

The following tables give details of the Improvement Grants dealt with during the year:—

(1) Standard.	Owner/ Occupiers	Tenanted
1. Number of Applications received ...	6	2
Number of Applications approved .	6	2
Number of Applications refused ...	—	—
2. Number of dwellings improved ...	6	2
3. Amount paid in grants	£630 0 0	
4. Average grant per house ...	£78 15 0	
5. Amenities provided		
(a) fixed bath	2	
(b) shower	—	
(c) wash hand basin	4	
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	15	
(e) water closet		
(1) within dwelling	3	
(2) accessible from dwelling .	—	
(f) food store	5	

(2) *Discretionary.*

1. Number of Applications received ...	14	—
2. Number of Applications approved .	13	—
3. Number of Applications refused ...	1	—
4. Number of dwellings improved ...	13	—
5. Amount paid in grant	£4,174 0 3	
6. Average grant per house	£321 1 6	

OVERCROWDING AND HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

A number of complaints alleging overcrowding were investigated during the year but in two cases only was statutory overcrowding found and in both cases this was remedied on informal representations to the occupier.

The multiple occupation of dwelling houses is not a problem in Cheshunt. There is one house in respect of which a Direction under the Housing Act, 1961, limiting the number of occupants is in force and in respect of another house legal proceedings were authorised in respect of a Notice served in November, 1965, requiring the execution of works to render the premises suitable for occupation by the number of individuals living there. Before the proceedings were brought, however, the number of occupants was reduced.

On occasions some difficulty is experienced by mortgagors of the Council contravening the mortgage deed by taking in lodgers without the consent of the Council. In giving their consent for this purpose, the Council use a bedroom standard so that a house with two double bedrooms and one single bedroom is considered to provide accommodation for a maximum of five persons irrespective of age.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Urban District.

RENT ACT, 1957.

There were no applications for the issue of certificates of disrepair or for the cancellation of existing certificates under the Act during the year.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected since 1945:

By the Urban District Council of Cheshunt	...	1,789
By other Local Authorities	...	1,369
By Private Enterprise	...	5,035
		8,193

Number of houses erected during 1966:

By the Urban District Council of Cheshunt	...	252
By other Local Authorities	...	77
By Private Enterprise	...	346
		675

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

1. INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local Authorities ...	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	86	128	1	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act excluding out-workers' premises ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	86	128	1	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient	1	—	—	—	—
Other Offences including offences under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	—	—	—	—

OUTWORK.

Lists of outworkers as required by Section 133 of the Act are submitted by one factory making wearing apparel. The number of outworkers on the August list was 133. Many of these reside in adjoining areas and details are forwarded to the local authority concerned. Sixty-nine inspections were made of outworkers' premises in Cheshunt and they were found to be satisfactory.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Under Regulation 5 of the Hertfordshire (Music and Dancing) Regulations, 1955, all new applications to the County Council for a licence must be accompanied by a letter from the County District Council stating whether there is any objection on sanitary grounds to the licensing of the premises.

Three inspections of places of public entertainment were made during the year but no applications for new licences were received.

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Statutory Notices under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936, to abate nuisance	...	...	...	...	1
Statutory Notices under Section 277, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring information as to ownership of premises	...	...	...	...	4
Statutory Notices under Section 85(3) Housing Act, 1957, requiring statement of persons sleeping in a house	...	...	...	...	3
Statutory Notices under Section 159, Housing Act, 1957, of intention to enter houses for survey	...	...	...	...	2

SUMMARY

Statutory Notices requiring defects in dwelling-houses to be remedied:—					
Served, 1966	...	...	1	Complied with, 1966	2
Outstanding, 31st Dec., 1965	...	...	2	Complied with by Council in default	—
				Outstanding 31st Dec., 1966	1
			—		—
		3			3
		—			—
Intimation Notices served during the year	...	...	133		

WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of the district is within the area of supply of the Metropolitan Water Board. The Director of Water Examination has kindly supplied the following information relating to the Board's supply to the Cheshunt area:—

(a) The supply was satisfactory as to quality throughout 1966. It was also satisfactory as to quantity except when the 20-inch main in the Great Cambridge Road was damaged on the 12th December, and supplies were restricted for about 24 hours.

(b) (i) The supply was derived from the following works and pumping stations:—

Mostly River Thames-derived water with the addition of well water from the Hoe Lane Pumping Station and from time to time from Waltham Abbey Pumping Station. The higher ground at Goff's Oak also receives water from Darnicle Hill Well. No new sources of supply were instituted.

- (ii) The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the supply from the above sources after treatment are shown in the following tables. No fluoride was added, and where the fluoride content is indicated it represents the naturally occurring fluoride in the water.
- (c) The supply being hard in character is not liable to be plumbo-solvent.
- (d) All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine, after a predetermined period of contact the pipes are flushed out and refilled; samples of water are then collected from these treated mains; and the mains are returned to service only after results are found to be satisfactory. The quality control from these laboratories is carried out by means of daily sampling from sources of supply, through the treatment works or well stations, from the distribution system, and through to the consumer. Any sign of contamination or any other abnormality is immediately investigated.

The following additions to mains in Cheshunt took place:

- (i) Trunk Mains—1,450 yards of 10-inch main were laid in Newgatestreet Road for improvement of the supply to Goff's Oak.
- (ii) Other mains—2,218 yards."

There were no houses permanently supplied by standpipe in Cheshunt. All dwelling-houses in the district are supplied from public mains direct to the houses with the exception of the following premises where water is obtained from private sources:—

Aqueduct Lock House, River Lea Bank.
Aqueduct Lock Cottage, River Lea Bank.
Cheshunt Lock House, River Lea Bank.
Plantation Cottage, River Lea Bank.
Housemoors Cottage, Halfhide Lane.
New River Cottage, Halfhide Lane.
Theobalds Secondary Modern School, Theobalds Park.
Theobalds Lodge, Theobalds Park.
Theobalds Cottage, Theobalds Park.
Cottage, South Villa Nursery, Park Lane, Waltham Cross.

During the year 28 samples for bacteriological examination were taken from these private supplies. All the samples were reported as satisfactory.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD — WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT

RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIED TO THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CHESHUNT.

Description of the Sample		MILLIGRAMMES PER LITRE (unless otherwise stated)																				
Number of Samples	Day of the month	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albu-minoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Oxygen abs. from KMnO ₄	B.O.D. 5 days at 20°C	Hardness (total) CaCO ₃	Hardness (non-carbonate) CaCO ₃	Magnesium as Mg	Sodium as Na	Potassium as K	Chloride as Cl	Phosphate as PO ₄	Silicate as SiO ₂	Sulphate as SO ₄	Natural Fluoride as F	Surface-active material as Manoxol OT	Turbidity units	Colour (Burgess units)	pH value	Electrical Conductivity (micromhos)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Darnicle Hill	4	0.027	0.043	0.7	0.16	353	103	15				25		18	89				0.3	4	7.2	650
Hoe Lane	3	0.160	0.036	0.2	0.44	419	159	23				30		17	159				1.5	12	7.0	760
Thames-derived, North of River	207	0.031	0.087	3.9	1.26	289	78	5	24.0	4.0	32	1.6	7	68	0.20	0.01		0.1	15	7.9	570	
Waltham Abbey	4	0.221	0.046	0.1	0.38	294	69	21				25		19	85				0.8	7	7.4	570

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS—YEARLY AVERAGES, 1966

WATER SUPPLIED TO THE URBAN DISTRICT OF CHESHUNT

Source of supply		Number of samples	BEFORE TREATMENT						AFTER TREATMENT					
			Agar plate count per ml.	Coliform count			Escherichia coli count			Agar plate count per ml.	Coliform count	E. coli count		
20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	Number of samples	20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.				
Hoe Lane	...	80	0.0	4	98.75	0.2	100.0	—	81	0.1	1	100.0	100.0	
Darnicle Hill	...	123	1.5	76	47.15	0.4	54.47	2.8	125	0.3	3	100.0	100.0	
Thames-derived, North of River	...								1,744			99.71	100.0	
Waltham Abbey	...	249	0.1	4	100.0	—	100.0	—	253	0.7	5	100.0	100.0	

SWIMMING BATHS.

The Cheshunt Swimming Pool, which is owned by the Council, is fitted with modern plant for heating and continuously filtering and chlorinating the bath water. The pH value and chlorine content is checked at frequent intervals daily and a record of these tests is maintained.

Twelve samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the season and they were found to be satisfactory.

The swimming pool at Theobalds Park Secondary School is operated on the fill and empty system with water from a chlorinated supply at the school. Four samples of water were submitted for examination during the season and were found to be satisfactory.

The County Health Department regularly sample water from school swimming pools belonging to the Education Authority. Copies of reports on 43 such samples were forwarded to this Department during the year and 41 were satisfactory. The two unsatisfactory samples were taken from the deep and shallow end of the same pool on the same day, and were due to failure to maintain the chlorine content in the water at the correct level.

CESSPOOL DRAINAGE.

Since October, 1963, the emptying of domestic cesspools by the local authority has been free of charge. Charges for the emptying of non-domestic cesspools are based on the actual cost of the work involved.

SEWERAGE.

The Engineer and Surveyor reports as follows:—

“ Sewage disposal is now no longer the responsibility of this Authority, our sewers discharging into the Greater London Council area, where the disposal takes place.

So far as sewerage is concerned, apart from the areas where properties are drained to septic tanks and cesspools, the District is adequately provided with sewers. The projected development by the Greater London Council will require the laying of a branch trunk sewer from a point between Russells Ride and Trinity Lane, westwards and northwards to reach Flamstead End. The need for this new trunk sewer is being dealt with by the Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. J. D. and D. M. Watson, who are designing the proposed sewer. The new branch trunk sewer will act as an intercepting sewer for branches from Goff's Lane and Longfield Lane, resulting in a certain relief of pressure on sewers elsewhere in Cheshunt.”

INFESTATION.

Contact insecticides are used where necessary to combat infestation.

The assistance of the Department was sought during the year in dealing with infestations by the following insects:—

Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clover Mites	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Swift Mites	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Where work is undertaken by the Department to combat infestation a charge is made.

CARAVANS.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, prohibits the use of land as a caravan site without a site licence, and a site licence cannot be granted unless the applicant has planning permission to use the site for caravans.

At the end of the year there were 11 site licences in operation, 8 for individual caravan sites and 3 for multiple sites where there were more than three caravans. The total number of caravans was 140. Seventy-eight visits were made to caravan sites during the year.

Unauthorised caravans occasionally give difficulty but usually move on after repeated warnings. In March, four caravans had to be towed on to the highway from land at New Ford Road, Waltham Cross.

The Caravan Site at St. Lawrence Farm is still being used by caravans in contravention of the site licence issued in March, 1961. In January, 1965, a Liquidator was appointed for the Company operating the site. Inspections at regular intervals were carried out throughout the year and the number of vans on the site at the end of the year had been reduced to five caravans, only one of which was occupied.

There is an unlicensed site at Theobalds Park, operated by the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland as a recreational site for both tents and caravans. The Club is an exempted organisation under the Act.

RODENT CONTROL
Year ended 31st December, 1966.

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	15,069	305
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	233	2
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	158	2
(ii) Mice	52	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	574	12
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	321	7
(ii) Mice	99	2

Sewers

4. No sewers were found to be infested by rats during the year.

The treatment of rodent infestation at private dwellings is free but charges are made for work carried out at other premises.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

This Act, which came into operation on 1st April, 1965, forbids the keeping of a Riding Establishment except under the authority of a licence issued by the local authority. A licence is granted annually on payment of a fee of 10s., after a report from a Veterinary Surgeon or Veterinary Practitioner on the suitability of the premises for keeping a Riding Establishment and describing the condition of the premises and the horses in it.

The licences issued in respect of Riding Establishments at Theobalds Park and Woodgreen Farm were renewed during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Two licences to keep pet shops were granted during the year and the conditions recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were incorporated in the licences.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

This Act provides that no person shall keep a Boarding Establishment for animals except under the authority of a licence granted by the local authority who may impose such conditions as appear to be necessary for securing the objects of the Act. Three licences to keep such boarding establishments were issued by the Council during the year.

REFUSE DUMPS.

Dumping of refuse is controlled by consents granted by the Herts. County Council and the District Council under the Hertfordshire County Council Act, 1935. Conditions are attached to the consents which are designed to prevent nuisance and control fires. No new consents were granted during the year.

The filling of an old gravel pit to the west of Thistley Marsh gave rise to concern during the summer. Tipping was taking place into water, the condition of which deteriorated and was giving rise to nuisance from smell. The Company doing the filling installed a portable chlorination plant which was successful in controlling the emission of smell. The water area was rapidly filled and so the problem was resolved.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Refuse Collection and Disposal Service is under the control of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

The Council undertake a weekly collection of house refuse in all parts of the Urban District and the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping in gravel pits at Hoddesdon. The collection of trade refuse is also undertaken.

The free collection of bulky items of household refuse such as furniture and mattresses ceased as from 27th September, 1966, and from then a charge has been made for this service but garden refuse and builder's rubble is not collected.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

(a) *Industrial*

In September, complaints were received of nuisance from the emission of smoke, smuts and soot from a chimney adjacent to the Urban District boundary.

The original deposit appears to have been due to the breaking away of accumulated soot from the inside of the boiler flue. The owners of the plant arranged for the boiler flue to be scaled and for regular maintenance to be carried out in the future.

Following the first report, a deposit gauge was put out on the site and was left in position for two months. The Laboratory Reports showed that compared with sites of a similar type in other parts of the country the deposit recorded at this site was comparatively low.

Complaints were received regarding emission of dark smoke from another factory in Waltham Cross which was found on investigation to be due to the burning of wood waste on the furnace. When the matter was brought to the notice of the management, alternative arrangements were made.

Five notifications were received during the year of intention to install furnaces but in none of these cases was application made for prior approval to the installation under the Act.

Plans were submitted in respect of two new boiler installations showing new chimneys and in both cases the height of the chimney was fixed to comply with the recommendations of the Memorandum on Chimney Heights issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

(b) *Domestic*

The area in Cheshunt which is subject to smoke control is now 793 acres and the number of houses is 5,360.

The following table shows the details of the smoke control areas as at the end of the year.

Area No.	Acres	Made	Order Confirmed	Operation	Total	Houses—Estimated No.	
						Requiring Adaptation	On which grant paid
1	140	20.12.60	21. 4.61	1.11.61	1562	178	116
2	280	19.12.61	20. 3.62	1.10.62	911	388	187
3	250	18.12.62	28. 3.63	1.10.63	1839	576	330
4	123	17. 4.64	18. 8.64	1. 7.65	1048	680	484

The effect of a Smoke Control Order is to ban all smoke from chimneys and to require the burning only of "authorised fuels". Garden bonfires are not prohibited in Smoke Control Areas but it is an offence if the smoke therefrom is a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Smoke Control Area No. 5 was approved in principle in September, 1965, but on review of the programme of capital works was omitted from the estimates for 1966/67.

The proposed No. 5 area is bounded by the north side of Cadmore Lane and Warwick Drive, the east side of the Great Cambridge Road to Hillview Gardens continuing in an easterly direction to the railway line which would form the boundary on the east side.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF AIR POLLUTION

The Council continued to take part in the scheme for the measurement of atmospheric pollution which has been in operation since 1961. Three instruments to measure smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere are maintained at the Goff's Oak Playing Field, the Manor House Depot and Eleanor Cross Road, Waltham Cross. Daily readings are made and submitted to Warren Spring Laboratory, who issue statistical summaries of the observations made by all local authorities taking part in the Survey.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

This Act made new provisions in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement.

Twelve complaints were received during the year and were investigated, involving 58 visits but in no case was it possible to confirm that a nuisance existed.

The most common cause of complaint is noise from factories situated near dwellings and noise from halls, particularly when beat sessions are being held. In October, following complaints alleging nuisance, a detailed investigation using a noise level meter was made of the Cromwell Road Hall when it was in use for an evening function. These readings showed that the noise was not excessive.

There were no complaints regarding loudspeakers on the highways.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS.

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964, came into operation on 1st April, 1965, and made provision for local registration of all scrap metal dealers. Every local authority is required to maintain a register of persons carrying on business in their area as scrap metal dealers, and no person may carry on such business in the area of a local authority unless he has been registered. The Public Health Inspectors were authorised for the purposes of inspection under the Act.

During the year three dealers were registered and of these two were exempt as itinerant collectors from the requirements to keep records of scrap metal purchased or otherwise acquired. An itinerant collector, however, must obtain a receipt when he sells scrap metal and retain such receipt for two years.

The total number of scrap metal dealers on the register at the end of the year was thirty-one, and of these twenty-three were itinerant collectors.

SHOPS ACT (HOURS OF CLOSING, ETC.).

The Shops (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, came into effect on 5th August, 1965. This Act enables Shop keepers to choose their own early closing day and the Order made by the Council fixing Thursday as the weekly half holiday ceased to have effect on 5th November, 1965.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The Act requires the local authority to make an annual report to the Ministry of Labour on their proceedings under the Act for the twelve months ending on 31st December in each year. The prescribed statistics in the form required by the Minister (Form O.S.R. 14) are appended to this report.

During the year a further twenty registrations under the Act were made, bringing the total number of premises registered to 367, of which 96 are offices, 240 shops, 13 warehouses and 18 canteens.

General inspections were made during the year of 102 premises, namely, 25 offices, 69 shops, 1 warehouse and 7 canteens. A "general inspection" means an inspection undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with. Arising from these inspections, 38 preliminary notices were issued to occupiers in respect of a wide variety of contraventions. The following comments on these contraventions may be of interest:—

Cleanliness.—In three instances, the cleanliness of the premises inspected was unsatisfactory. In several others, store-rooms and other rooms to which the public do not have access were not maintained in the same manner as those frequented by the public, but they were not so bad as to warrant the service of a notice.

Temperature.—Only in one instance was it found that the prescribed temperature of 60.8° F. was not being maintained, but 21 premises did not have a thermometer. Premises in which the maintenance of a reasonable temperature would cause deterioration of goods are required to provide conveniently accessible and effective means of enabling the staff to warm themselves.

Lighting.—One notice was served on the occupier of premises to provide adequate artificial lighting to the staircase, and the recommendation was made that desks in one large general office should be re-positioned and obstructions should be removed from the windows.

Sanitary Conveniences.—Written notices were issued requiring the following works in relation to sanitary accommodation:—

Cleanse and redecorate walls and ceilings ...	2
Provide artificial lighting	2
Provide suitable sanitary accommodation	2
Provide door fastener	1
Provide suitable disposal for sanitary dressings ...	1

In one instance where the owner had failed to provide separate sanitary accommodation for the sexes, the Council authorised the institution of legal proceedings, after which the work was completed and further action was unnecessary.

Washing Facilities.—Generally these facilities were found to be satisfactory but at three premises no washing facilities were provided, two premises were without hot and cold or warm water, soap and towel and one premises had no soap or towel.

Drinking Water.—Two premises were without drinking water.

Clothing.—Two premises were asked to provide suitable accommodation for employees' clothing not worn during working hours.

Seating.—In two premises adequate seating was not provided.

Eating Facilities.—Two shops were found to have inadequate eating facilities for the employees.

First Aid.—In 14 instances, no first aid equipment was provided or the equipment was insufficient to comply with the First Aid Order, 1964.

Abstracts.—In 37 premises, no abstract of the Act was displayed. This is required so that all employees may be informed of the effect of the Act and of Regulations affecting them.

Informal Notices Complied with.

Eighty-three preliminary notices, some of which were served during 1965, were complied with during the year.

Accidents.

Nine accidents were reported during the year and all occurred in retail shops. All the accidents were investigated and in two cases informal advice on safety precautions was given. In the other seven cases it was considered that no further action was called for.

The following is an analysis of the causes of the accidents:

Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Falls of persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Handling goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Use of hand tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
						Total	9

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

		Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	...	7	96	25
Retail Shops	...	12	240	69
Wholesale shops, warehouses	...	—	13	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	...	1	18	7
Fuel storage depots	...	—	—	—

NUMBER OF VISITS.

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises	285
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	1,154
Retail shops	1,367
Wholesale departments, warehouses	248
Catering establishments open to the public	80
Canteens	18
Fuel storage depots	1
Total	2,868
Total Males	1,291
Total Females	1,577

Exemptions	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

INSPECTORS.

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act	...	...	...	...	3
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	...	...	...	...	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Food premises in the area classified according to type of business are given below:—

Type of Premises	No. of Premises	Personal Washing Facilities		Washing facilities for Equipment	
		No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. fitted to Comply with Reg. 19	
Slaughterhouses	...	1	1	1	1
Licensed Premises	...	36	36	36	36
Grocery and Provisions	...	39	39	14	14
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	22	22	12	12
Fish Friers	...	4	4	4	4
Fishmongers	...	7	7	7	7
Dairies and Milkshops	...	26	26	—	—
Chemists	...	9	9	9	9
Confectioners	...	38	38	—	—
Cafes, Caterers and Canteens	70	70	70	70	70
Butchers	...	26	26	26	26
Bakers	...	16	16	12	12
Bakehouses	...	4	4	4	4

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS.

During the year 442 visits were made to shops and premises where food is prepared or exposed for sale as detailed in the following table:—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	126
Butcher Shops	...	...	...	...	...	32
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	27
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	23
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Food Shops and Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	150
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	36
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	10

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The number of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is shown in the following table:—

Premises	No.
Ice Cream Premises	67
Food Preparing Premises	17

UNSOND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED.

	tons	cwts.	lbs.
Meat at slaughterhouse			96
Meat at wholesale premises ...			10
Meat at retail shops	12		17
Cooked meat and meat products ...			33
Canned meats	17		—
Fish	1		18
Fruit and vegetables	1		74
Other foods	6		80
 Total	1	19	104

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is only one slaughterhouse in Cheshunt and this is licensed until 30th September, 1967.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, require that meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected and when passed as fit for human consumption must be marked. There is no difficulty in maintaining 100% inspection and as provided by Regulations, the Council make charges for meat inspection at the rate of 2s. 6d. for cattle, 9d. per calf or pig and 6d. per sheep, lamb or goat. Charges for the year amounted to £94 19s. 0d.

Details of carcases and offal inspected and condemned are shown in the following table:—

		Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ...	...	239	—	7	1451	761	—
Number inspected ...	...	239	—	7	1451	761	—
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</i>							
Whole carcases condemned ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	...	23	—	—	2	14	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>							
Whole carcases condemned ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	...	—	—	—	—	8	—
<i>Cysticerci :</i>							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

POULTRY INSPECTION.

There are no poultry processing premises within the Urban District.

METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

Condemned foodstuffs are buried with suitable precautions at the Council's Refuse Disposal Tip.

LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN.

Four slaughtermen's licences to slaughter animals in a Slaughterhouse by the captive bolt method were renewed for the period of one year.

MILK LICENCES.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963, licences to use the following designations were issued:

Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	18
Untreated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ultra Heat Treated	...	...	...	...	...	2

The licences all expire on 31st December, 1970.

MILK SUPPLIES — BRUCELLA ABORTUS.

The County Council undertake sampling for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus. No report of the presence of either of these organisms was received during the year.

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Urban District.

FOOD COMPLAINTS AND FOOD SAMPLES EXAMINED BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Fifty-seven samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst during the year and of these thirty were routine samples of a wide variety of foods and drugs. All the routine samples were reported upon as genuine with the exception of two samples of sausages, one of which was deficient in meat and the other contained preservative and was sold when the statutory notice was not displayed. Appropriate warnings and follow-up checks were made in these two cases.

The remaining twenty-seven samples were submitted to the Analyst as a result of complaints and all these samples were reported upon as being unsatisfactory.

Thirty-five complaints relating to food stuffs sold in Cheshunt during the year were received and five of these were withdrawn or could not be substantiated. Three complaints were dealt with without an Analyst's report.

Details of the twenty-seven for which specimens were submitted to the Public Analyst are as follows :

(a) *Foreign Bodies.*

Commodity	No.	Foreign Body
Milk	2	Cement inside milk bottle. Oily Matter.
Cheese	1	Brush Bristle.
Bread	1	Cigarette End.
Sweets	1	Metal Staple in Nut Bar.
Confectionery	4	Flint in Belgium Bun. Splinter in Fruit Pie. Rodent excreta on Tarts. Fly embedded in Biscuit.

Other Foods

Bitter Lemon	1	Vegetable fibres in tin.
Apricots	1	Contamination from the can.
Sausages	1	Connective tissue.
Vinegar	1	"Mother" due to acetic acid.

(b) *Other Complaints*

Type of Complaint	No.	Commodity
Mould	11	Butter 2. Bread 5. Canned Meat 1. Confectionery 1. Beef Broth 1. Yoghurt 1.
Infestation	3	Cheese—mites. Dates — insect web and frass. Chocolate—insect web and frass.

PROSECUTIONS.

1. Under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955	16
2. Under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	1
3. Number of cases dismissed	3
4. Total amount of fines and costs imposed	£381 19 10

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING.

1. Total number of samples taken 107

2. Results of ice cream samples:

Grade	Mobiles				Premises			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice Cream	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Other Ice Cream ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

3. Other Foods:

Samples taken:

Egg Albumen 46

Milk 36

Analysis of Milk Samples:

	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Total
Number taken	33	3	36

Methylene Blue Test:

Number 33

Satisfactory 33

Failed —

Void —

Phosphate Test:

Number 33

Satisfactory 33

Failed —

Turbidity Test:

Number —

Passed —

3

3

3

PESTICIDES AND OTHER TOXIC CHEMICALS.

At the invitation of the Urban District Councils Association the Council agreed to take part in a scheme put forward by the Association of Public Analysts for the carrying out of a systematic inquiry into the extent of contamination of food stuffs by toxic chemicals.

It was originally suggested that 40 samples would be required from this Authority during the current year, but the number of Authorities interested in participating in the scheme was such as to enable a revised scheme to be prepared.

Under the revised scheme the food stuffs to be sampled were restricted to six main product groups and the Authorities taking part were divided into seven zones. Cheshunt is in Zone 1, which is comprised of Authorities in East Anglia with an approximate total population of 5.5 million. The scheme provides for 240 samples of all items to be taken in Zone 1 during the year and the number required from Cheshunt is four only. The scheme will run for two years from 1st August, 1966, and its continuation on a yearly basis thereafter will depend on the results of the first year.

Two samples in accordance with the scheme were submitted to the Public Analyst in October, one of fresh peas and the other of fresh cabbage and both were reported upon as satisfactorily free from pesticides residues.

EGG ALBUMEN HEAT TREATMENT.

The Heat Treatment Plant at Walcros Poultry Farm, which was transferred from Southwark in 1958, has been disused since 1963 when it was used experimentally to process imported egg albumen powder but without success. In May, 1966, a further consignment of pasteurised spray dried albumen, which had been sampled at the port and found to be contaminated with salmonella, was sent to the plant for heat treatment. After heat treatment for five days, twenty-four samples were taken from the consignment and two were found to contain salmonella. Since the treatment was unsuccessful the consignment was re-exported.

In November a further consignment of spray dried albumen was sent to the plant for treatment and on this occasion after treatment at 130 deg. Fahrenheit for five days the position of the cases in the heat chamber was changed round and the consignment was subjected to a further five days treatment at 130 deg. Fahrenheit, following which samples were taken from each of the cartons. The laboratory report stated that "organisms of the salmonella group NOT FOUND in these twenty-two samples". The consignment was therefore released for distribution.

The heat treatment process was originally designed for crystalline egg albumen for which it was satisfactory, but it appears that the process is not consistently successful for the treatment of powdered albumen.

CONTENTS

Page	Page		
Air Pollution — National Survey of	33	Midwives	10
Ambulance	9	Milk-Sampling	40
Animal Boarding Establishments Act. 1963 ...	31	Milk Licences	40
Area	4	Mortuary	12
Blood Transfusion ...	11	National Assistance Acts .	12
Birth Rate	5	Noise Abatement Act ...	33
British Red Cross Society	11	Notifiable Diseases ...	14
Caravans	29	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 ...	34
Cesspool Drainage ...	28	Outwork	24
Clean Air Act—Industrial and Domestic ...	32	Overcrowding and Houses in Multiple Occupation	22
Clinics	9	Personal Health Services .	9
Common Lodging Houses	22	Pesticides and other Toxic Chemicals	42
Day Nursery ...	9	Pet Animals Act, 1951 .	30
Deaths—Cause of ...	7	Population	4
Death Rate ...	5	Public Entertainment — Places of	24
Disinfection ...	16	Refuse Collection and Disposal	31
District Nurses ...	10	Refuse Dumps	31
Egg Albumen Heat Treatment	43	Rent Act, 1957	22
Factories — Inspection of	23	Riding Establishment Act, 1964	30
Food Complaints ...	40	Rodent Control	30
Food Condemned ...	38	School Nurses	10
Food and Drugs Sampling	40	Scrap Metal Dealers ...	33
Food Hygiene Regulations	37	Service of Notices ...	25
Food Poisoning ...	16	Sewerage	28
Food Premises—Registration of	38	Shops Act	34
Health Education ...	13	Slaughterhouses	38
Health Visitors ...	10	Slaughtermen — Licensing of	39
Home Help Service ...	9	Smoke Control Areas ...	32
Home Safety ...	13	Swimming Baths ...	28
Housing — Improvement Grants	21	Tuberculosis	15
Housing Statistics ...	23	Unfit Houses	20
Ice Cream Sampling ...	42	Vital Statistics	4
Infant Mortality ...	6	Water Supply	25
Infestation ...	29	Welfare Centres	9
Inspection of the Area .	18	Whooping Cough ...	15
Laboratory Facilities ...	12	W.V.S. Meals Service ...	12
Meat and other Foods ...	37		
Measles	14		

